

WEATHER FORECAST.
Clearing to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate temperature; moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 63.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

SENATE DEMANDS WILSON TELL PEACE STEPS; SHANTUNG DECLARED BRIBE PAID TO JAPAN; PRESIDENT "AT HOME" TO-LAWMAKERS

FORD DECLARES FOR WORD WAR IF LEAGUE FAILS

Strong Now for Preparedness and Settling Peace for All Time.

GRILLED AS A WITNESS

Soldiers Murderers, History Is Bunk and He Denies He Is Ignorant Idealist.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
MOUNT CLEMENS, July 15.—Henry Ford occupied the witness chair the entire day in his suit against the Chicago Tribune for an alleged libelous editorial which that paper published more than three years ago and for which Mr. Ford asks \$1,000,000.

To-day proved to be a hard one for the automobile builder, for he was asked to explain many of his sayings which have been published and paid for by Mr. Ford, as well as those of newspaper and magazine writers.

At the opening of court the much talked of world flag of humanity designed in Mr. Ford's Detroit factory was exhibited to the court and jury and, with the exception of Mr. Ford, was the principal attraction.

Attorney Stevenson of the Tribune's counsel was at his best. The star witness was before him and he lost but little time in starting a withering fire of questions, many of which Mr. Ford chose not to answer if he could avoid doing so. He was protected as far as possible by Attorneys Lucking and Murphy, who offered objections and took exceptions to nearly every question put to their client.

Theodore Delavigne, a "one-time peace secretary" to Mr. Ford, proved to be the "roast," and time after time Mr. Ford got away from vexing questions by stating that "Delavigne said that; I didn't read it."

"Murderer" 21 Times in 1 Article.

Mr. Ford was questioned at great length on his campaign against preparedness, why he antagonized even the President of the United States while that official was preaching preparedness; his opinion of soldiers in general and of army officers in particular in branding them murderers. In one article, that of Edward Marshall, the word "murderer" appeared no less than twenty-one times, and it was in this interview given by Mr. Ford that he said the word "murderer" should be embroidered across the breast of every soldier and sailor.

Grievously to the surprise of everybody it was disclosed that Mr. Ford not only favored Marshall with an interview, but also paid him well for his time, and to seeing that the interview was given publicly. Mr. Stevenson got from the witness an acknowledgment that the gift to the author was nothing more than a check for \$5,000.

"Marshall wanted to start a syndicate in Europe," said Ford, "and I gave him that check to get him started." The article was not more than 2,500 words in length.

Mr. Ford admitted that he knew the President as early as December, 1915, and as early as 1916 was making a preparedness tour of the country, and at a time the Ford anti-preparedness campaign was being conducted. He admitted that he personally was responsible for the published utterances contained in his aid for propaganda against preparedness.

"You were willing to spend a million dollars for advertising and ten million to educate the people against preparedness," asked Stevenson.
"I'll admit the \$1,000,000 item, but don't seem to remember the \$10,000,000 item," replied Ford.

"Right now," said Ford, "I'm strong for preparedness unless we get a League of Nations. We might use the preparedness we have and end war for all time to come."

Concepts Are Not Murderers.

On the "murderer" question Mr. Ford said he did not regard conscripted soldiers as murderers, but regarded the feudal soldiers as such. He said he did not know whether Gen. Pershing was a professional soldier or not, but did not doubt that he was a professional soldier. He admitted that he had murdered several men. When the direct question was put to him whether or not he believed all professional soldiers were murderers Mr. Ford replied:

"I don't know what else it is."

"What do you mean by murder?"

"Killing people," said Ford.

"Do you believe a country has a right to defend itself?"

"Yes, sir, by getting prepared up to date."

The fundamental principles of government, he said, are liberty and justice. The government, he declared, is fundamentally the people.

Against violent objections by Attorney Lucking, Mr. Ford was asked about revolutionary wars. He said that he had directed his attacks on advocates of "war and over preparedness" as "poets of murder," and newspapers that advocated preparedness as "toxic."

Some time was taken up by the question of the right of a country to defend itself.

DRUGGISTS AND DOCTORS SEIZED IN RAIDS BY U. S.

Federal Agents Question Addicts as They Quit Stores With Narcotics.

CROWDS BLOCK TRAFFIC

Seven, Including Three Physicians, Taken Near Lexington Ave. and 114th St.

The Federal Government began last night a new crusade to stop illegal traffic in narcotics by raiding New York drug stores, arresting pharmacists and physicians and also seizing addicts who seemed to give evidence of violation of the law.

The raids were managed as smoothly as possible, but drew so many spectators that street cars were blocked. Buyers of heroin, cocaine and morphine were watched from sidewalks by Federal agents and accosted after they left the stores. They were then searched and their purchases were confiscated. When sufficient evidence was obtained the detectives entered the stores, closed the doors and if the circumstances warranted it nabbed the proprietors. Meanwhile other Government men visited doctors' offices and made other arrests.

The first batch of prisoners were Aaron J. Goldberg, proprietor of a drug store at 1842 Lexington avenue; Dr. M. A. Levy, 197 Lenox avenue; Dr. Jacob Kornblum, 1940 Lexington avenue; Dr. Jacob Kates, 111 East 118th street; and Charles Felder, a drug addict, 324 Fifth avenue, Newark, who had in his pockets prescriptions made out in three different names and who said it was so hard to buy the stuff in Newark that he had to come to the big town.

Stern Taken at Home.

All these men were arrested before half past 10 o'clock, in the neighborhood of Lexington avenue and 114th street. Shortly before 11 o'clock Federal Agent J. A. Boone arrested Dr. Arthur H. Stern in his home at 327 East Eighty-second street. Felder, the detective said, was found in Dr. Levy's office and besides the prescriptions he had in his possession a physician and druggist's license and a license to sell opium and cocaine. The last arrest of the night was made soon after midnight when the Government detective raided a drug store owned by George F. Phillips in 839 Eighth avenue, near Fifty-third street. Phillips was not there, but the detectives arrested Charles H. Stern, a physician and druggist, and a pharmacist and clerk, and began an inventory of the drug supplies laid in by Phillips. By 1 o'clock this morning they had discovered 300 grains of morphine, three ounces of cocaine.

All were taken to the East 104th street police station charged with violation of the Harrison anti-drug act, which requires a physician and druggist to supply only enough of a habit-forming drug to meet the immediate needs of a patient. One hundred grains of heroin were seized in Goldberg's store. While the raiders were there the druggist's wife came in with her six-year-old daughter. She made a wild scene and cried, "Why didn't they tell us it was wrong to do this?"

A dozen or more internal revenue inspectors started uptown in automobiles from the Custom House at about 4 o'clock. Their program had been arranged by Daniel L. Porter, supervising agent. Among those heading divisions of the party were Ralph A. Oyler, who supervised a time raid in many cities, especially Philadelphia; H. B. Dobbs and W. W. Allen. They were joined up by two police detectives.

The automobile stopped at 112th street and Lexington avenue. The agents got out and deployed without attracting attention. Several were posted near Goldberg's pharmacy, which is a dingy little place without soda or cigar stand. Men and women, whites and negroes, were streaming in and out of the store. Whenever one emerged who looked to the Government's experts like an addict he or she was followed for a block or two and then spoken to quietly.

Most of those who had the little wooden tin boxes or vials of dope gave them up readily, but in some cases search was necessary. Out of perhaps a hundred persons thus approached twenty were taken to the Internal Revenue automobiles for further questioning. The neighborhood is always populous. The news of what was up spread rapidly and tenement windows blossomed full of faces.

Filled 400 Prescriptions Daily.

The streets began to fill. It was time for the raiders to enter the drug store, which they did before the alarm got inside. Of the five customers within when the door was locked three were women who proved they were interested in tooth brushes, not narcotics. They were sent home.

Then the flying squadrons questioned two young men. One had a prescription for heroin. He said he had been taking the drug for a year and added that he had a wife and baby. He was released and the other young man with him, Goldberg and a clerk were filling prescriptions in the back room. The clerk

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

\$50,000 Prize Offered for India Trade Flight

LONDON, July 15.—The Daily Express offers a prize of \$50,000, open to the whole world with the exception of the late enemy countries, for an air flight establishing communication on a commercial basis with India and South Africa.

All competing machines must carry a useful cargo of at least one ton on both outward and homeward flights. Factors to be considered in the award will be the average reliability and airworthiness of the machines.

FIRE ENDS TRIAL TO EXCEL R-34

British Airship NS-11 Is Blown Up Over North Sea; Crew Given Up.

WOMAN SAW DISASTER

Describes Terrific Flash as Dirigible Dives Down Aflame.

LONDON, July 15.—The British airship NS-11, possibly in an attempt to break the duration record of the flight of the R-34, was blown up over the North Sea last night. Her crew is believed to have been lost.

A woman at St. Margaret's, Blackney, says she saw the disaster. She was aroused half an hour after midnight by the whine of a dirigible's engines and located the big ship with field glasses from her bedroom window. She says she watched it disappear and then heard the whine of the engines again as if the ship were returning.

"Suddenly," she says, "my whole room was lighted by a terrific flash and there followed almost immediately a frightful explosion. I ran to the window and saw the airship in flames. A black object, like a parachute, dropped from it. Then the whole mass dived to the surface of the sea, where the fire kept burning for several hours."

The NS-11 had held the duration record for British dirigibles at 101 hours, made during her part in the North Sea patrol during the war. Her commander is reported to have been stirred by the 108 hour flight of the R-34. An unofficial story is to the effect that he took on an extra load of gasoline before leaving Pulham, the Norfolk field where the R-34 landed, preparatory to starting on what was supposed to be only a forty-eight hour tour of duty in search of strays mines. In an effort to break the R-34's record.

A thunderstorm had been raging off this section of the North Sea coast and believed that the ship had been struck by lightning. The report of the St. Margaret's woman and other reports later inclined them to a belief that the explosion was due to engine trouble. The woman's description of the flames continuing on the surface of the sea inclined the Admiralty to the belief that the hydrogen bag had first been exploded from a spark from the engine and that the large gasolene tank, bursting and burning, spread its fiery contents about the wreck. Little hope is entertained for the crew.

The dirigible, which was one of the smaller type, was built to carry a crew of ten or twelve persons, but according to the latest reports there were only two officers and five men aboard at the time of the disaster. Early in the present year the NS-11 carried out a number of endurance flights over the North Sea, establishing a record for non-rigid airships by remaining in the air on one occasion for more than four days and covering a distance estimated at 5,000 miles.

Only one other British airship has met with disaster through fire in the air, this being an experimental craft which was undergoing a trial in Scotland. The entire crew of this airship was lost.

RANTZAU ENVOY TO VIENNA.

Former Peace Delegate Accepted as Minister.

By the Associated Press.
VIENNA, July 15.—Count von Ulrich Brockdorff-Rantzau has been accepted by the Government as German Minister to Austria.

This is the first intimation of the appointment of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau as Germany's Minister to Austria. The Count, who headed the first German peace delegation at Versailles, was superseded by Hermann Mueller as German Minister of Foreign Affairs late in June.

Sunday Motorists Halted.

BETN, July 15.—Some of the Swiss cantons, including Zurich and Thurgau, have forbidden automobile touring on Sunday.

GERMANS WANT TO REPAIR RUIN WITH OWN MEN

Commission Now in Paris Will Propose Use of Labor and Material.

WOULD SAVE EXCHANGE

Allies Impressed by Spirit Shown by New Teuton Delegates.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, July 15.—Germany is preparing to offer to rebuild the destroyed cities of northern France with her own workmen, but according to French specifications as part of her reparations payment. This offer will be made within the four months within which the treaty stipulates Germany may if she desires make a proposal to the Allies regarding reparations in lieu of the plan of the Allies.

The Germans disclosed this intention partly in the first conversation Friday between the allied and the German reparations committees at Versailles, when Chairman von Schroeder asked for facilities to make their own inspection of the destroyed cities as a preliminary. France would draw up the specifications as to how the cities were to be rebuilt, the Germans supplying the labor and materials.

The advantage to the Germans in this would be that they would be paying the cost in marks, whereas if they paid France for reconstruction exchange would be heavily against her. (The mark is now quoted in other countries at one-third of its normal value.)

The Germans indicated that they meant to take advantage of the treaty provision by putting in a reparations bill involving a fixed sum and the building scheme which would clean up the matter immediately, although naturally payments would run over a long period.

The personnel of the German reparations committee impressed the representatives of the Allies as a high type, superior to those who signed the treaty, and without reserve. They are making the best of the treaty and are eager to get to work to wipe out Germany's debt caused by the war.

It developed in conversation that the Germans intend to send 200,000 laborers to France as soon as the prisoners are returned, but the French insisted that the prisoners need not be returned until this labor is supplied. This is not the view of other members of the committee, who say that the two matters are not related.

The French had to recede from their position and the prisoners will be returned to Germany as soon as the treaty has been made effective by the ratification of three of the Allies.

Those from any region where a plebiscite is to be held, notably in Schleswig, will be returned before that time if necessary.

HERRING RAIN ON TOWN.

Waterpout Off Scotland Brings Free Fish Feed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

LONDON, July 15.—A waterpout which blew about Talmor, in Argyllshire, spread a shower of herring over the town and part of the town of Hull. They fell in heaps on the pavements and roofs. Gulls were quickly assisted by hens, ducks and cats.

People were awakened by the screaming of the sea birds.

FRANCE ACTS TO CUT HIGH COST OF LIVING

Government Opens Food Stations and Fixes Prices.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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PARIS, July 15.—At a council of Ministers to-day fresh decisions were announced in regard to the campaign against the high cost of living. The system of hoarding for the sale of produce will be extended in Paris and also started in all populous centers. The food department will organize cheap restaurants at fixed prices in Paris and in the departments. Military food stocks will be directly available to the public by means of cooperative and other organizations.

Finally measures against profiteering in produce and articles of first necessity will be vested in a special department of food supply service, which will have a special body of police at its disposal to track and prosecute profiteers.

Parliament also will be asked to frame drastic measures against speculation and profiteering in food products, fuel, clothing, footwear, etc., wagons and means of transportation and house rent. Such measures will include imprisonment and loss of civic rights.

If you can save money you can invest while you save. You can get the best of both worlds. Partial Payment Plan. John Mull & Co., 51 E. 17th—Adv.

WILSON ADOPTS OPEN AID AS NEW POLICY

Will See Members of House and Senate as Frequently as They Desire.

SEES ERROR IN OLD WAY

Burleson Stays Late at Cabinet Session to Report on League Fight.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, July 15.—"At home Wednesday, July 16, 10 to 12 A. M."

Every member of Congress, Senators and Representatives, without regard to party or leanings on the League of Nations, figuratively received this card from the White House to-day.

After years of seclusion, so far as Congress members were concerned, the President, apparently for closer relations and party harmony, has determined upon a new open house policy. The first of his series of "at homes" for Senate and House members to-morrow is to be attended by a score or more of legislators who have appointments. It was made known, however, that all others are welcome between the hours named.

Regular at home days will be announced in future, at which Senators and Representatives can come for general or individual conference and to discuss the affairs of state.

When he first entered the White House the President undertook to receive all callers from Congress, but it was not long before the welcome sign was taken from in front of the executive offices.

The President spent much time in his study and appointments were necessary and hard to get. Only the chosen were sent for and there were not many callers just before the war.

Follows Hitchcock "Riff."

Announcement of the "at home" came close upon the telephone call from the White House to Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) that ended stories of the rift between the Nebraska Senator and the President. No detailed explanation of the latest policy was given, but it is plain that it can be expected to tighten up the party front. It is likewise plain that nothing can be lost from a political standpoint, as in effect the President is opening the source of any desired information to the Senators and the peace treaty or upon domestic affairs.

The Executive is in position of standing ready to give any information to any member of either house who seeks enlightenment or guidance. The White House is open without preliminary or formality to all members of Congress.

The open house announcement preceded the first Cabinet meeting held since the President's return with the peace treaty. The President in many months the President discussed the questions with his advisers. Secretaries Lansing and Houston were the guests of the President. The session lasted from 2:30 until 4:30 o'clock. It was not until after 6 o'clock that Postmaster-General Burleson departed. Attorney-General Palmer was but half an hour ahead of him.

The long stay of the Postmaster-General excited new interest in view of reports of his retirement from the Cabinet. The President, however, was emphatic. "You may deny absolutely all such rumors and canards."

Burleson Makes Report.

It is understood Mr. Burleson went over the legislative situation with the President and presented to the Executive a report on the situation on the situation in the Senate with respect to the League of Nations and treaty fight.

The Postmaster-General has long been recognized as legislative and political manager for the President and stored all legislation that was forced through the Congress even in the face of some Democratic opposition. It was this legislation that kept the Postmaster-General at the White House after all his conferees had left and it was reported that it had threatened the President's determination to insist upon no reservations in the peace treaty.

Secretary of War Baker, who was the first Cabinet member to leave, had various War department cables and messages from Gen. Pershing under his arm. He said he had no intention of making another trip to Europe. Matters pertaining to demobilization and the winding up of the American army's affairs overseas would require his close attention, it was pointed out.

Secretary Daniels discussed the coming trip of the Pacific fleet to the West Coast, but said he was not able yet to announce specifically whether the President would go aboard the fleet flagship at San Diego next month and make the cruise to San Francisco or whether the President would simply review the fleet. But the review of the fleet and the President's trip West have been definitely decided upon.

More Regulars Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Second Division of regulars and "all attached units" have been assigned to early return home. This division includes the Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines. Their release from duty overseas leaves only the First and Third divisions assigned to active duty in France.

HAYS OUTLINES REPUBLICAN DEMANDS ON LEAGUE ISSUE

Must Safeguard U. S. Sovereignty, Monroe Doctrine, Eliminate or Modify Article X. and Provide Full Right of Withdrawal at Any Time.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who has been in constant touch with the leaders of the party both in Washington and elsewhere for more than a month in regard to the attitude that should be taken on the League of Nations covenant, issued the following statement last night:

"The situation respecting the league covenant is simply this: 'There must be effective reservations. These reservations must safeguard the sovereignty of the United States in every particular; must guarantee the Monroe Doctrine beyond the shadow of a doubt; must either eliminate Article X. entirely or so modify it that our own Congress shall be morally as well as legally free after a specified period to decide when and where and to what extent our soldiers shall be employed; must retain our full control of immigration, tariff and all other purely domestic policies, and must provide full right to withdraw from the league at any time without hindrance or conditions of any kind, upon giving suitable notice.'

"It is up to the Administration to decide whether it will or will not accept these essential guarantees of American independence, which would unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations."

REGAL HONORS PAID PERSHING

England Greets General and Staff as if Welcoming Royal Visitor.

KING SENDS CARRIAGES

Advance Guard of Yankees to March in Peace Celebration Arrive.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, July 15.—With regal honors Great Britain to-day welcomed Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American forces in Europe, who arrived here accompanied by his staff as the advance guard of the American unit of 3,000 troops which will march in the victory parade on Saturday. Every detail of the reception was carried out in a grand way, much as if the country were welcoming some royal visitor.

When the destroyer Orpheus arrived at Dover tying the Stars and Stripes on her mainmast all the other naval vessels in the harbor fired salutes. Gen. Pershing was received on the Admiralty pier by Major-Gen. Sir W. S. Horne, with a guard of honor from an East Kent regiment, one of the oldest in England, which has won honors in every great war in the last 200 years.

After inspecting the guard Gen. Pershing entered a special train for London and his reception in the Victoria station here was most brilliant and enthusiastic. The platform was covered with red and brilliant among which was a small red one with four silver stars, his own flag, representing Gen. Pershing's unique position in the United States Army.

Those who greeted Gen. Pershing at the station included Winston Churchill, the Minister of War, Lord Reading, Ambassador Davis, Capt. E. Chatfield representing the British Admiralty, Gen. Fielding representing the army, and Col. Newall representing the Air Force, and Gen. Sir Neville Macgregor. The Scots guards were lined up outside of the station, their band playing "The Star Spangled Banner." Three royal carriages placed at the disposal of Gen. Pershing by the King took his party to Claridge's Hotel.

The King and Queen will receive Gen. Pershing at a garden party at Buckingham Palace to-morrow and will entertain him at dinner to-morrow night, when he will share the honors with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

On Thursday the military members of both houses of Parliament will receive him on Friday he will receive the freedom of the city at a luncheon in Guildhall and on Saturday he will be hailed by all London as he leads the American unit in the last triumphant march.

FATE OF EX-KAISER UNDER DISCUSSION

No Demand Has Yet Been Made Upon Holland.

PARIS, July 15.—The question of the fate of the former German Emperor was discussed to-day by the Inter-Allied Committee on War Responsibility.

It was said on behalf of the committee that no demand concerning William Hohenzollern has yet been made to the Dutch Government.

MARTINHOE, FALES & CO. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway—Adv.

Lodge Asserts China Was Robbed to Save League of Nations Plan.

DEBATE GETS BITTER

Williams Admits Frankly President Was Forced to Accede.

INVOKES PERIL OF WAR

"We Have Cringed Long Enough," Says Borah, Who Doesn't Fear Results.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The real fight in the Senate against the Wilson League of Nations began to-day. With the President here, finally having laid the peace pact and the league covenant officially before the Senate and with the prospect of daily sessions of the Senate and of the Foreign Relations Committee, two issues in the fight were narrowed down to-day to something like definite form—the Shantung provision of the treaty and demand for full light on every move, secret or otherwise, made in Paris in the last seven months.

Senator Norris (Neb.) started a long and bitter debate over Shantung in a set speech in which he deeply resented the effort to force American approval of this outrage against China, the friend and ally of the United States. This was merely the beginning, however, Senators Hitchcock (Neb.) and Williams (Miss.) defending the provision, while Senators Lodge (Mass.), Fall (N. M.), Moses (N. H.), McCormick (Ill.) and Borah (Idaho) ripped this defence to pieces in short order.

In the midst of this Senator Underwood (Ala.) delivered a set speech defending the League of Nations plan in general terms.

Moses Cites Precedent.

Before the Senate convened to-day the Foreign Relations Committee adopted the Johnson resolution calling on the President to furnish the committee with full facts of every step taken by the Peace Conference at Paris. Democratic members fought this resolution until Senator Moses pointed out to them that this courtesy had been extended to the French Parliament already. Consequently the committee's request went to the White House by messenger this afternoon.

Prior to the Norris speech, which caused the Shantung explosion, the Senate without a record vote adopted the Lodge resolution calling on the State Department for every fact in its possession pertaining to the alleged secret treaty between Germany and Japan.

Meanwhile the intimation came from the White House that the President intended to make a full explanation of the Shantung situation to the country at an early date, either directly or through a communication to the Senate.

The President, it is understood, is desirous of furnishing a complete understanding of the action of the Paris conference and the position of the American delegation on this subject.

Though no official word was given out, it is understood the President went over various phases of his work in Paris for the benefit of his advisers at the Cabinet meeting to-day and touched on some of the seeming contradictions in the position taken by the American delegates.

Wilson's Attitude on Shantung.

On the question of the Shantung decision there is now some ground for belief that the President is not in complete sympathy with the Japanese stand and that he fully appreciates the agitation being caused by the refusal of the Japanese Government to make its position clear. It was strongly intimated by the President's friends that he believes Japan should take advantage of the present to make a clean-cut declaration of intention to return the Shantung peninsula in a definite period.

Whether the indicated statement from the President will wait upon a possible move by Japan and whether it will take the form of an address or statement to the Senate or to the people is a matter of speculation. So far as can be learned no decision has been reached in this regard.

The possibility that relations between the United States and Japan would suffer a severe, even a dangerous strain, as a result of the aspirations on Japanese honor incident to